

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.

Lawrence, Saturday, May 19, 1855.

Kansas "Slave" State.

We have asserted on several occasions that the Free State was not looked upon as a reliable anti-slavery paper by the people of this vicinity, and that its subscription list was made up of those who were inimical to the cause of freedom. We are met in all such statements by the gentlemen editors of that interesting sheet, with the general charge of "coward and liar." We are glad of this course on their part, as it affords us an opportunity to back up our assertions by proof which cannot be controverted. We again assert that the paper which has falsely assumed the name of Kansas Free State, has vilified the slave power for the sake of patronage, and that this time its principal support is drawn from those who are considered the propagandists and apologists of the peculiar institution. From the issue of the Free State of March 10th we clip the following paragraph:

"After every effort had been made, by a certain clique, to induce us to leave this place by moral suasion, they tried to crush us out by depriving us of getting a place in which to issue our paper. When they found we were not of the kind that could be ruled in this manner, they tried to buy us with what is known here as a city interest. They supposed that this would be sufficient to induce us to publish weekly a number of falsehoods—to smooth over things—turn against all Missourians and western men, and know no persons outside of a certain clique. Never were men more mistaken. All the money of the Lawrence, Thayers, and all companies in Christendom cannot buy us in any one respect, much less to change our tone, the Kansas Free State."

Why did the "certain clique" allude to desire to "crush out the Free State"? The editor among other reasons says it was because it would not "turn against all Missourians and western men." The "certain clique" were desirous that no paper in Lawrence should assume to be a free State paper, and yet be familiar with all the movements of the pro-slavery party, visiting the enemy's camp after night to "laugh and joke" with the Captain, covertly giving him all the aid in his power by advising who should be their nominees. In another paragraph he says:

"We certainly have not been engaged in a crusade against our southern brethren. For them we entertain the highest regard, and know how to excuse their prejudices in favor of their institutions." We are all conscious of that fact, and it was with the determination of showing the public that your sympathies were with the South that we engaged in the unpleasant task of showing you up to the community on whom you were attempting to impose by making false professions. Coming from the South, as both of you did, one emigrating from South Carolina and the other from Tennessee to Kansas, well acquainted with the prejudices of southern men from your own experience, it is not to be wondered that you entertain for the slaveholder the "highest regard."

But, gentlemen, we beg of you to drop the piratical flag under which you are sailing. Down with the Free State and insert Slave State, else prove faithful to your professions; and instead of exercising violence towards all men, assume a pacificatory position.

The Ophor.

This animal, so often spoken of by newspaper writers and travelers who have journeyed in Kansas, are peculiar to the Columbia and Missouri rivers, and their tributaries. It is known in some localities as the camas rat, taking its name from a plant which is its favorite food. It lives beneath the surface of the earth, and throws up, in an incredible short time, an immense amount of dirt from its holes, which it carries in pouches by the sides of its face. The animal is classed by naturalists with the mole species. It ranges from five to eight inches in length, is of a mouse color inclining to brown, with a short thick tail, and its head is rather large and clumsy, owing to its cheek pouches. Some travelers say that it uses its broad feet for the purpose of bringing up earth, and that its pouches are used for other purposes. We had the pleasure of witnessing the operation the other day, but cannot decide which was employed. In this instance it blocked up the passage way to the hole, but the "curiosity" of a "Yankee" removed the obstruction, and even penetrated to its nest, and gathered from the examination an item for a newspaper paragraph.

A Worthless Publication.

We have just received a work published by J. Butler Chapman, Esq., which claims to be a "History of Kansas and Emigrants' Guide," but every page, so far as we have perused it, abounds with material errors. Its great object seems to have been to give notice to "Whitfield City," which is often alluded to in the course of the publication, and made prominent on the map, being represented by a railroad running through it, while towns five times as populous are not mentioned in the book or referred to on the map. We consider the work a poor apology for a "History of Kansas," and hope those desiring reliable information about the Territory, will not be gulled into its purchase. The book appears to have been got up in Ohio, by the advocates of slavery, to counteract the influence of truthful statements with which the press abounds, in regard to Kansas.

Judge Johnson arrived in Westport on Sunday last from the East, and started on Monday for Lawrence.

Lawrence Building Association.

By reference to another column it will be observed that an Association of Builders has been organized in this city, consisting of mechanics, laborers and capitalists, the object of which is to meet the wants of our population, to wit: employment at remunerating prices, and comfortable residences and places of business. There are now about twenty-five members, who are thoroughly organized and ready to commence operations immediately. They purpose using composite material wholly, it being a mixture of stone and mortar, laid up after the order of the concrete structures, with the exception that the stone will be put up in layers, with the view of giving greater solidity to the wall.

The tariff of prices which they have adopted for labor will probably be the standard for the country. So long as they can procure capital to unite with labor they propose pushing on the enterprise.

Good buildings will rent for fifty to a hundred per cent above cost in this city. With this state of facts it is not necessary that they should ever sell their buildings, for they cannot appropriate money in any direction to greater advantage than in real estate, which pays such liberal per cent on investments.

The young men who are at the base of the enterprise, are all gentlemen of worth and intelligence. If there was evidence wanting of this fact we would refer the reader to their 6th By-Law, which closes their doors against those who are addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. That By-Law was adopted without a dissenting vote, and from the determined expression of the members we are satisfied they purpose carrying out its spirit to the letter.

They are also from the free North, and left their homes after learning the particulars of the late outrage upon the ballot-box in Kansas. The sight of "western tooth picks and pop-guns" will not intimidate them. They came to Kansas to build up homes, and to surround them with all the conveniences of life; and they are not to be thwarted in their designs by those whose interests run counter to theirs.

This Association will furnish an ample field for employment, as every person who comes among us, of good habits can become a member and go to work at once, either in the quarry, the forest, or some other field of labor—for it is designed there shall be a perfect division of pursuits, that each may be the more successful in his sphere.

It is to the interest of our people, as well as capitalists abroad who wish to invest property in Lawrence, to take hold of this matter, and give it all the aid and encouragement in their power. Our business men should take measures at once to place their stock on a par value, as their certificates are but evidence that the amount for which they are drawn have already been paid into the funds of the Association either in money or labor. These certificates must command a very great premium in the market, if buildings erected by them shall be leased at the high rates they already command. We hope the members of the Association will so manage it as to hold the stock in their own hands as much as possible, that others may not be enriched through their industry.

The Association and its members have our cordial wishes for their prosperity, and pledge that no effort of ours shall be wanted to make their stay among us permanent, and to the mutual advantage of themselves and the public.

The following is the scale of prices adopted at a meeting of the Association on the 17th inst. These prices are subject to be changed at any time, on a vote of the Association:

Master Carpenters and Joiners, per day.	\$2.50
1st class journeyman,	\$2.00
2nd "	\$1.50
Common labor,	\$1.50
Painter and Glazier,	\$2.25
Master Mason,	\$3.00
Journeyman "	\$2.00
Master Hewer,	\$2.50
Secretary of the Association,	\$2.50
Treasurer,	

The Election.

Next Tuesday is the day assigned by the Governor for the election of Representatives to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory, to fill the places of those made vacant by the illegality in the former election. We trust every legal voter will be in attendance at that early hour.

We have heard but one expression in regard to the candidates in this district, and that is to sustain those who were stricken down at the late election by the mercenaries of the slave power. Whether we shall be allowed to control our own affairs at this election, does not appear at the present writing. We hope to have fuller information before we go to press.

Saw Mill.

We learn that the saw mill of Mr. Hentz has arrived in Kansas City, and that it will be in operation here during the next two weeks, unless some unforeseen circumstance shall intrude itself. There is another mill also on the way here. These, in connection with the one now in operation, will give our people some relief in the way of lumber.

Since the above was in type, parts of the machinery for both the mills alluded to have arrived in this city.

The last Frontier News chronicles the death of twenty-five persons in Westport, Mo., between the 21st and 29th of May, twenty of which were from the cholera.

Malicious, Mean, and False.

The vile character of the "Free State" is weekly developing itself, and sinking lower and lower in the estimation of all right thinking men. From the position of an ultra free State journal it has gradually descended, until it has become the organ and mouth-piece of the principal pro-slavery men of this region, and receives most of its support from that quarter, as also its certificates of character, as may be seen by reference to a quotation from its columns in our last issue.

Its malice towards the HERALD OF FREEDOM was exhibited in its first number, and has been continued down to the present, each week abounding with falsehoods of the blackest description. It charged us with having abandoned the discussion of the slavery question, and proving false to our anti-slavery professions. Its editors meanly sent papers to the eastern press containing these falsehoods, and for aught we know to the contrary, wrote letters personally, and obtained in the Columbia, and perhaps some other papers, notices denouncing the Herald for its abandonment of those principles which it established to be promulgated.

The eastern press is beginning to appreciate its high regard for truth, and feels compelled to correct assertions which it has made on the strength of that sheet. As proof, read the following from the Ohio Columbian, of date April 25th, 1855.

"We are pleased to note that the rumor was unfounded which represented that the Herald had resolved to ignore the slavery issue."

In the last issue of the "Free State" we find a quotation from the Pittsburgh Gazette, a paper with which we do not exchange. It claims to have received two copies of the HERALD OF FREEDOM of March 31st, in which there was a difference between them. The large paper in the eastern cities are in the daily habit of issuing different editions, some as high as four or five—the last issue containing the latest intelligence which they can gather up. Why does not the Gazette, and other papers *ad gentes*, denounce those sheets as they have done the Herald? We replied to the charges made against us last week in relation to that matter, and defy any man, or editor, having a single particle of manhood in his bosom, to say a word against the act. The "Free State" has to learn that capital made on such a basis is short-lived, and that it will eventually recoil, and produce bankruptcy to those who resort to such vile expedients to pull others down to a level with themselves.

Unlike a Yankee.

Read the following quotation from the *soi-disant* "Free State" of March 10th: "We do most of our trading in Westport, though we have been, in some instances, greatly cheated by persons who, we understood, said they were trading with a Yankee. We do not see how this could be, for certainly there are no two objects in nature more unlike than ourselves and a pure Yankee."

Every pulsation of the free-born New England Yankee is for freedom. The first breath he inhales comes from the pine-clad hills of his own free mountain home. He visits the numberless battlefields of his country, and finds them all sacred, because it was there his ancestors bled and died to gain the boon which they have transmitted to their children, and for which our country is characterized as—

"The land of the free and the home of the brave."

He longs to extend the institution which cost so much blood, and so much treasure. He looks to the far West and sees a country which for thirty-four years has been exempt from the scourge and groans of slavery. He finds the partition walls suddenly broken, and observes the southern with the manacle and slave on the plains of this cherished spot. His very blood boils with indignation, and he wonders that the stones do not cry out against the base wrong that demagogues are heaping upon the country. Gathering his "household gods" about him, his wife and little ones, and leaving behind him all the scenes hallowed by long association, he journeys two thousand miles, and finds himself in Kansas. We find him here laboring constantly, at the ballot-box, and everywhere endeavoring to make his adopted home redolent with happiness, desiring all persons, without distinction, to enjoy the same privileges which are awarded to him. But the editors of a *professed* free State paper declare that "There are no two objects in nature more unlike than" themselves, "and a pure Yankee."

Yankees! descendants of the pilgrim fathers! sons of the heroes of the revolution! how do you like the tone of the Jesuits who sail under the flag of freedom, while they are more "unlike" you who bear the true flag aloft than the most opposite "objects in nature?"

Indian Difficulties.

It is said that there are apprehensions of violence entertained by the settlers in the south part of Kansas from the Osage Indians. A public meeting has been held, and the Governor called upon for aid. Secretary Woodson, who is *ex-officio* Governor in the absence of Gov. Kansas, made application to Col. Cook, commanding at Fort Riley, who sent a detachment of Dragoons, under the command of Maj. Graham, to the relief of the settlers.

One of the editors of the *Slave*, alias "Free State," says he was "born at the time when nullification was highest in South Carolina. This accounts for his sympathies, proclivities, prejudices, &c., all being on the side of slavery; as also for the liberties he took in "laughing and joking" with the enemy whilst encamped in this place on the night of the 29th of March last.

Lawrence Building Association.

A meeting of the mechanics, laborers, &c., convened at the "Church" in Lawrence on the morning of the 14th inst. for the purpose of devising some means of employment, and for advancing the interests of our new and populous city. Mr. LUSK was called to the Chair, and Mr. Wolcott chosen Secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by the President, Rev. G. W. Hutchinson, and G. W. Brown, Esq., being severally called upon, advocated at length the propriety of organizing a building association, in which labor and capital should be united. On motion a committee was appointed to draft a Constitution and By-Laws for such a society, and the meeting adjourned to meet at two o'clock in the afternoon.

At the appointed time the meeting again convened, at which the Chairman submitted a draft for a Constitution. This was discussed at length, amended, and passed over to a meeting in the evening. At the evening meeting it was again considered, and various matters pertaining to the organization discussed with deep interest. At a late hour the meeting adjourned to eight o'clock on the 15th inst. An afternoon session was held, at which the Constitution and By-Laws were finally adopted, and the officers were elected under the following preamble:

Owing to the growing wants of the town of Lawrence, and its present incapacity of supplying suitable buildings for places of business and dwelling, thereby greatly retarding its progress and offering but little opportunity to men of capital to invest, and to mechanics and laborers to obtain work; therefore we, the undersigned, in view of this, and for the purpose of providing the above-named evils, do hereby form ourselves into an Association, and pledge ourselves to be governed, in all things connected with said Association, by the following Constitution and By-Laws.

CONSTITUTION.

ART. 1. This Association shall be known as the LAWRENCE BUILDING ASSOCIATION.

ART. 2. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Secretary, Treasurer, Building Committee of seven members, and a Board of Arbitration, consisting of three members.

ART. 3. The duties of the President shall be such as usually devolve upon similar officers. He, in connection with the Secretary, may call a meeting at any time of the members of the Association, and shall call special meetings upon the written request of the members.

ART. 4. The duties of the Secretary shall consist in keeping a faithful record of the proceedings of each meeting, as also a strict account between the members and the Association. He shall, as Financial Agent, preserve all the contracts, specifications, and other documents and instruments of writing of said Association; and it shall be his special duty to guard its interests, and report the progress of all business affairs to each meeting. He shall also, in conjunction with the President, countersign all orders upon the Treasury, which shall be drawn by the Finance Committee, or which the Association at any regular meeting may direct.

ART. 5. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to receive and pay over on order of the Finance Committee, countersigned by the President and Secretary, all moneys which may come into his hands in his official capacity. He shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures of the Association, and report the condition of the same at the first regular meeting in each month, and at any time when called upon by a vote of the Association. He shall give bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars, before entering upon the duties of his office, for the faithful discharge of the same, which bonds must be approved by the Finance Committee, and may be increased to any larger amount by a vote of the Association.

ART. 6. The duties of the Building Committee shall be to select sites and building material, to decide, in concert with the President and Secretary, upon the plans and specifications for buildings; to direct the operations of workmen; superintend the entire work; and decide upon the value of labor, &c. Their action may be controlled or directed by the Association at any time by a majority of votes.

ART. 7. The Board of Arbitration shall hear and adjudicate all matters of difference between members, and between members and the Association, and make such award as to them shall appear equitable and just; which award shall be binding upon all parties. They shall also constitute a Committee of Finance, and shall audit all bills which shall be presented to them, either by the members or others, and, if found just, they shall draw upon the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

ART. 8. The officers shall be elected by ballot, at the first regular meeting in each January, April, July and October, and continue in office until their successors are elected.

ART. 9. Meetings for the transaction of business shall be held regularly on each Saturday evening, at which the officers and committees shall make full reports of all their proceedings.

ART. 10. The Association may, at any time, appoint special meetings for special purposes.

ART. 11. By-Laws may be adopted at any time which do not contravene this Constitution, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present.

ART. 12. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a two-thirds vote of all the members, one week's previous notice having been given of the proposed amendment; or the same may be amended at any time by the unanimous vote of all the members, on the call of the year and days.

BY-LAWS.

Sec. 1. Any person may become a member of this Association by having his name presented to the Society, after which he shall be balloted for, and, if elected by a two-thirds vote, shall sign his name to the Constitution and By-Laws. He shall also subscribe at least one share of stock, of twenty-five dollars, and pay the same within thirty days, if called upon so to do, when he shall be entitled to all the rights growing out of such relationship.

Sec. 2. The President and Secretary shall have printed, or otherwise, certificates of indebtedness of the amount of ten dollars, which shall be liens on all

jobs executed, or buildings erected, as shall be therein specified; and as often as ten dollars appear upon the books of the Treasury, to the credit of a member, which shall be above all other claims, such member may receive a certificate for the same, which he may assign or dispose of as he may deem proper. On the sale of the property, or the payment for the job, against which such certificates are liens, the creditors in such building or job, shall receive a *pro-rata* division of the proceeds.

Sec. 3. Any member may withdraw from the Association, by giving notice to the President and Secretary of his desire to do so, which they shall present to the next meeting, when the accounts of said member shall be audited and adjusted; and shall appear just between the parties. On withdrawing, his name shall be erased from the Constitution.

Sec. 4. The worth of each working member's labor shall be estimated according to its current value in the department in which he shall labor, and shall be credited on the books of the Company, each Saturday afternoon or evening, by the Secretary.

Sec. 5. The control of the property of the Association shall be vested in the majority of the members, in their aggregate capacity; each member having but one vote in the transaction of any business; and no person shall be represented by proxy.

Sec. 6. No person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall be admitted a member of this Association; and every person found under the influence of it, during working hours, shall be expelled.

The following officers were elected for three months:

President—E. D. Ladd.
Secretary—W. F. Wolcott.
Treasurer—N. Allen.
Building Committee—W. D. Lysmur, W. B. Blackman, J. S. Sawyer, F. Hunt, and J. F. Hoffacker.
Finance Committee—Thomas Yates, G. W. Brown, and S. N. Wood.

The Contrast; or, Kansas a Free, vs. a Slave State.

Let Kansas become a free State, and she will shine brilliantly as a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of our Union; agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, will flourish—its coal, iron, and other mineral beds, will open their expansive bosoms to its enterprising inhabitants—the arts and sciences will have many votaries—its people will be distinguished for their industry, enterprise, ingenuity, intelligence, and high moral character. Manufactories, churches, and fine school houses, will adorn its cities, villages and towns; it will soon far outstrip its pro-slavery neighbors, Missouri and Arkansas, in every department of noble enterprise, and its lands will be worth double the value of their lands—but by bordering upon those States, it will best enhance the value of their products, and thus make the happiness of the best market in the world. Kansas would become indeed the garden of America, and the Empire State of the Great West. But let the dark tread of slavery fasten upon its soil and its best, its most industrious and valuable citizens, like Lot would flee from the Sodom of slavery to the Zoar of freedom, as such have already done from slave States, and numbers of such ones are here in the Territory, and are among the most decided, consistent, uncompromising and noble friends of freedom for Kansas. They have seen the monster slavery in all its hideous and disgusting forms—they know that the enslavement of the African sinks the laboring white man nearly to the level of the slave; that it disgraces all honest labor, and encourages idleness, profanity, intemperance, and every vice. They know that Wesley rightly judged, when he pronounced slavery to be "the sum of all villainies."

How nobly such a course contrasts with small number of cowardly northern dough-faces who, like Esau, are ready to sell their votes to the slave power for a morsel of potting; but as there was even a Judas among Christ's twelve disciples, so we may expect Judas among those who come from the noble free States—Look at free, educated Massachusetts, with her numerous manufactures, railroads, wealth, schools, colleges, and nearly all her population educated, and contrast her with the slave States. What a contrast in the wealth, intelligence, and prosperity of the two States! What causes it? It is soon told—the one is free, the other a slave State. So with New York and Virginia, Ohio and Missouri. With these striking facts before him, what northern man can be so base as to use his vote and influence for such a trivial cause as slavery? The mark of Cain should be fastened upon every such wretch! Disfranchise and fill tribulation till sinners or later sink him into shame and disgrace, and he becomes a companion of such would be assassins as flocked in here from Missouri at the late election, and of such as lately destroyed the Parkville Luminary for remonstrating against the late election outrage in this Territory.

The average value of land in Ohio is about \$40 per acre, while in Missouri it is not over \$10; but a few acres in Ohio are unable to read and write, while in Missouri are vast multitudes. Look at the enterprise and activity of Lawrence and Topeka, whose citizens are from the free States, and compare them with the torpidity, idleness and dishonesty of pro-slavery Tecumseh and Douglas.

The former are advancing with railroad speed—the latter drag along at a snail's pace.

Sec. 7. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to receive and pay over on order of the Finance Committee, countersigned by the President and Secretary, all moneys which may come into his hands in his official capacity. He shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures of the Association, and report the condition of the same at the first regular meeting in each month, and at any time when called upon by a vote of the Association. He shall give bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars, before entering upon the duties of his office, for the faithful discharge of the same, which bonds must be approved by the Finance Committee, and may be increased to any larger amount by a vote of the Association.

Sec. 8. The duties of the Building Committee shall be to select sites and building material, to decide, in concert with the President and Secretary, upon the plans and specifications for buildings; to direct the operations of workmen; superintend the entire work; and decide upon the value of labor, &c. Their action may be controlled or directed by the Association at any time by a majority of votes.

Sec. 9. The duties of the Board of Arbitration shall hear and adjudicate all matters of difference between members, and between members and the Association, and make such award as to them shall appear equitable and just; which award shall be binding upon all parties. They shall also constitute a Committee of Finance, and shall audit all bills which shall be presented to them, either by the members or others, and, if found just, they shall draw upon the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

Sec. 10. The officers shall be elected by ballot, at the first regular meeting in each January, April, July and October, and continue in office until their successors are elected.

Sec. 11. Meetings for the transaction of business shall be held regularly on each Saturday evening, at which the officers and committees shall make full reports of all their proceedings.

Sec. 12. The Association may, at any time, appoint special meetings for special purposes.

Sec. 13. By-Laws may be adopted at any time which do not contravene this Constitution, by a two-thirds vote of all the members present.

Sec. 14. This Constitution may be altered or amended at any regular meeting of the Association, by a two-thirds vote of all the members, one week's previous notice having been given of the proposed amendment; or the same may be amended at any time by the unanimous vote of all the members, on the call of the year and days.

BY-LAWS.

Sec. 1. Any person may become a member of this Association by having his name presented to the Society, after which he shall be balloted for, and, if elected by a two-thirds vote, shall sign his name to the Constitution and By-Laws. He shall also subscribe at least one share of stock, of twenty-five dollars, and pay the same within thirty days, if called upon so to do, when he shall be entitled to all the rights growing out of such relationship.

Sec. 2. The President and Secretary shall have printed, or otherwise, certificates of indebtedness of the amount of ten dollars, which shall be liens on all

Kansas.

The result of the late election in Kansas Territory has already been announced through the Union, and it is very generally understood how it was conducted. As was to be expected, taken but a few weeks previous to the election there were a little over 3,000 legal voters in the Territory, and yet the returns showed a vote of between seven and eight thousand. It is to be deeply regretted that such a state of things should exist in this interesting Territory, and that so little regard is paid to the actions and directions of the constituted authorities of the government. Any such violation of the principles that govern us as a people, while it agitates and convulses the entire nation, will go far to shake the faith and weaken the confidence of the democratic party of the North, in the principle of "popular sovereignty" as recognized in the Kansas and Nebraska bill. There are thousands of warm, true democrats who approved of the plan, deeming it no more than just and fair and in keeping with republican principles, that the citizens of every Territory should mould their own institutions; but if such scenes as Kansas has witnessed are to be enacted, whenever a new territory is to be organized, if the "actual residents" in such instances are not to be permitted to carry out the intent of the law—if the people of another State are encouraged or sustained in a systematic and formidable invasion—they will soon arrive at the conclusion that it were far better that no such bill had ever passed. We speak upon this subject with a deep and painful understanding.

Sec. 3. Any member may withdraw from the Association, by giving notice to the President and Secretary of his desire to do so, which they shall present to the next meeting, when the accounts of said member shall be audited and adjusted; and shall appear just between the parties. On withdrawing, his name shall be erased from the Constitution.

Sec. 4. The worth of each working member's labor shall be estimated according to its current value in the department in which he shall labor, and shall be credited on the books of the Company, each Saturday afternoon or evening, by the Secretary.

Sec. 5. The control of the property of the Association shall be vested in the majority of the members, in their aggregate capacity; each member having but one vote in the transaction of any business; and no person shall be represented by proxy.

Sec. 6. No person addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, shall be admitted a member of this Association; and every person found under the influence of it, during working hours, shall be expelled.

The following officers were elected for three months:

President—E. D. Ladd.
Secretary—W. F. Wolcott.
Treasurer—N. Allen.
Building Committee—W. D. Lysmur, W. B. Blackman, J. S. Sawyer, F. Hunt, and J. F. Hoffacker.
Finance Committee—Thomas Yates, G. W. Brown, and S. N. Wood.

The Contrast; or, Kansas a Free, vs. a Slave State.

Let Kansas become a free State, and she will shine brilliantly as a star of the first magnitude in the firmament of our Union; agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, will flourish—its coal, iron, and other mineral beds, will open their expansive bosoms to its enterprising inhabitants—the arts and sciences will have many votaries—its people will be distinguished for their industry, enterprise, ingenuity, intelligence, and high moral character. Manufactories, churches, and fine school houses, will adorn its cities, villages and towns; it will soon far outstrip its pro-slavery neighbors, Missouri and Arkansas, in every department of noble enterprise, and its lands will be worth double the value of their lands—but by bordering upon those States, it will best enhance the value of their products, and thus make the happiness of the best market in the world. Kansas would become indeed the garden of America, and the Empire State of the Great West. But let the dark tread of slavery fasten upon its soil and its best, its most industrious and valuable citizens, like Lot would flee from the Sodom of slavery to the Zoar of freedom, as such have already done from slave States, and numbers of such ones are here in the Territory, and are among the most decided, consistent, uncompromising and noble friends of freedom for Kansas. They have seen the monster slavery in all its hideous and disgusting forms—they know that the enslavement of the African sinks the laboring white man nearly to the level of the slave; that it disgraces all honest labor, and encourages idleness, profanity, intemperance, and every vice. They know that Wesley rightly judged, when he pronounced slavery to be "the sum of all villainies."

How nobly such a course contrasts with small number of cowardly northern dough-faces who, like Esau, are ready to sell their votes to the slave power for a morsel of potting; but as there was even a Judas among Christ's twelve disciples, so we may expect Judas among those who come from the noble free States—Look at free, educated Massachusetts, with her numerous manufactures, railroads, wealth, schools, colleges, and nearly all her population educated, and contrast her with the slave States. What a contrast in the wealth, intelligence, and prosperity of the two States! What causes it? It is soon told—the one is free, the other a slave State. So with New York and Virginia, Ohio and Missouri. With these striking facts before him, what northern man can be so base as to use his vote and influence for such a trivial cause as slavery? The mark of Cain should be fastened upon every such wretch! Disfranchise and fill tribulation till sinners or later sink him into shame and disgrace, and he becomes a companion of such would be assassins as flocked in here from Missouri at the late election, and of such as lately destroyed the Parkville Luminary for remonstrating against the late election outrage in this Territory.

The average value of land in Ohio is about \$40 per acre, while in Missouri it is not over \$10; but a few acres in Ohio are unable to read and write, while in Missouri are vast multitudes. Look at the enterprise and activity of Lawrence and Topeka, whose citizens are from the free States, and compare them with the torpidity, idleness and dishonesty of pro-slavery Tecumseh and Douglas.

The former are advancing with railroad speed—the latter drag along at a snail's pace.

Sec. 7. The duties of the Treasurer shall be to receive and pay over on order of the Finance Committee, countersigned by the President and Secretary, all moneys which may come into his hands in his official capacity. He shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures of the Association, and report the condition of the same at the first regular meeting in each month, and at any time when called upon by a vote of the Association. He shall give bonds in the sum of five hundred dollars, before entering upon the duties of his office, for the faithful discharge of the same, which bonds must be approved by the Finance Committee, and may be increased to any larger amount by a vote of the Association.

Sec. 8. The duties of the Building Committee shall be to select sites and building material, to decide, in concert with the President and Secretary, upon the plans and specifications for buildings; to direct the operations of workmen; superintend the entire work; and decide upon the value of labor, &c. Their action may be controlled or directed by the Association at any time by a majority of votes.

Sec. 9. The duties of the Board of Arbitration shall hear and adjudicate all matters of difference between members, and between members and the Association, and make such award as to them shall appear equitable and just; which award shall be binding upon all parties. They shall also constitute a Committee of Finance, and shall audit all bills which shall be presented to them, either by the members or others, and, if found just, they shall draw upon the Treasurer for the payment of the same.

Sec. 10. The officers shall be elected by ballot, at the first regular meeting in each January, April, July and October, and continue in office until their successors are elected.

Sec. 11. Meetings for the transaction of business shall be held regularly on each Saturday evening, at which